perclutionary teachings of beer-cellar philosophy. Dr. ber, paster of the First Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., preached a forcible sermon on the subject has Sanday evening. He defined a Communist comprehensively as a leveller, who inveighs in monarchical countries against all hereditary and class privileges, and in republican States looks enviously on all eminence of individual culture, influence, wealth or superior elegance of living as a "fraud on the poor." Socially, he hates the laws that guard the purity and unity of the family. The principal object of attack in this country is the right of property. It is this which allies trades-unions with M. Y., preached a forcible sermon on the subject last perty. It is this which allies trades-unions with the Commune. Capital is regarded as a sort of incarnate the Commune. Capital is regarded as a sort of incarnate demon, instead of an indispensable cofactor in production. Communism would abolish capital and reconstruct society on a new property basis, transfer lands, rail-proads, manufactories from private to public ownership. Neither Christianity, reason, conscience nor history, has a word of approval for the insanities of the Commune, which with bindgeon in hand, says to the rich, "Divide the inheritance with me."

The third instalment of "The Political Ad-The third instalment of "The Political Adventures of Lord Beaconsileld," in The Fortnightly, telates to the "heavy" period of that errate statesman's life-from 1837 to 1852-when he was busy in Parliament. The Premier is described as wearing at the outset "the livery of Pest;" then, "with ribbens in his hat and tabor in his meath, he masqueraded as a rural swain, dancing with his Young England companions round a May-pole; and finally, in the breeches and topboots of a stage squire, he smacked his hunting whip against his thigh, denouseing the villany of the traitor. Peel, who had desancing the villary of the traitor Peel, who had de denoming the virially of the minded gentlemen into a belief that he was Protectionst, and a friend of the land and of the corn laws, when he was nothing but a counfacturer and free-trader." His rapid changes of me and character are said to resemble those "of the elder and younger Mathews in some of their startling transformations." The satists is fleroer in tone when, speaking again of Mr. Disraeli's relations with Str. Bebert Pect, he says: "For a time he was the umbra of the Prime Minister. Soon the forvent blessings of the mendicant are exchanged for doubtful and angry looks, and afterwards for threats and imprecations."

When an accused murderer is worth \$200,-000 is hard cash, he is justified in predicting that there will be something of a lawsuit before he is hanged. This was the remark which Contractor Billings made in strict confidence to his keepers after he had hummed several tethodist tunes on his way to jail in Baliston, N. Y. He is the husband of the woman who was assassmated so mysteriously one night last week while she was sitting in her parior. On Thursday a gun was found in a covered well near the house, and was identified as breech-loader which Billings had kept in his store. The empty cartridge-shell which had held the fatal shot was will in the barrel; and the ball extracted from the head of the mardered woman fits the cartridge-shell. After se was arrested. Billings sent a servant to ask his he was arrested, Billings sent a servain to ask in the went to prison. Miss Jennie, who is a young lady of eighteen, begred him to go upstairs to her room. White they were sobting together, his brother-in-aw attempted to break mio the room and attack him; and when the wretched prisoner was conducted our of the house he had to pass by the parlor where the remains of his murdered wife were awaiting burial.

By the death of John A. MacGahan journalism loses one of its most brilliant writers and pluckiest nen. He was born in St. Louis in 1846, and wrote his first war letter in Paris during the flery days of the Commune. He accompanied General Sherman's party to the Caucasus and subsequently joined the Russian expedition to Khiva. His experiences in that remarkable apaign were admirably recounted, in "Campaigning on the Oxus "-a work that has been widely read in the United States as well as in England. "Under the Northern Lights" is the title of another work, in which his dventures in the Arctic region are vigorously described. His most important achievement was his journey in Bulgaria in the Spring and Summer of 1876. He rode on horseback from village to village, visiting the somes of massacre and describing the borrors of Turkish rule in a series of letters to The Daily News. The whole world stood against when this gallant American told his story. A wave of indignation and horror swept over England, and the foreign policy of a Government which had refused to sign the Berlin Memorandum was suddealy reversed and a way was opened for the Constantinople Conference, in which the European Powers united neple Conference, in which the European Powers united in their demands upon the Porte. Mr. MacGaban was, next to Mr. Forbes, the most brilliant war correspondent at the front during the campaign of last year. He crossed the Balkan with Ghourko and witnessed the storming of the Gravitza redoubt and the capitulation of Osman's garrison. His last interary labor was done in Constantinople, where he was collecting material for an exhaustive work on the Eastern Question. He dies at thirty-two, brave, handsome, generous, and thoroughly equipped for literary effort of permanent value.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE. A representation of "The Lady of Lyons," at Square Theatre, has served to disclose anthe Union Square in the dramatic profession, who has begun at the wrong end of the ladder. Miss Leona Moss, who comes forth as Pauline, exhibited intelligence, self ossession, and commendable force of purpose; but her erformance denoted faculties that are commonplace, and that have not been properly trained. To describe it in detail would be, perhaps, to inflict needless pain. The character was not correctly dressed; the text was spoken in a thin, unsympathetic voice, and was illustrated with much aimless and rather awkward gesture; and altogether, the embodiment appeared to be put forward, not as a work of dramatic art, but as an assertion of individual capacity. There are Washington, June 12, 1 a. m.—The baron many women—not inaptly represented by Miss is highest in the Southern States and over Lake Leona Moss-who are conscious of the desire for expression, and who wish to be conspicuously observed and admired. It is natural, doubtless, that their disquietude should impel them toward the stage. It is equally natural that their lack of dramatic aptitude and of professional training—which means their total ina-bility to accomplish anything when they get upon the stage-should fail to fascinate the public regard, or to command critical respect and commemoration. The emergence of Miss Leona Moss has had the effect of calling attention to that lady. It strikes, in fact, upon the warning bell; but why that bell should be sounded is a mystery, and is likely to remain so. Persons who accost the public are expected, not unreasonably, to disclose faculties and attributes calculated to gratify the public interest. This expectation is not fulfilled by Miss Leona Moss. This community has often seen Pauline exceedingly well acted. There is neither sense nor propriety in the well acted. There is neither sense nor propriety in the sudden projection of a novice into that character. These remarks apply with equal force to the recent chullition of Signora Gasparini in this same part, as well as in Shakespeare's Juliel, at the Lyceum. Ladies who wish to act ought to learn the trade, so to speak, before they invite attention to themselves as the masters of it. Miss Leona Moss may be seen at the Union Square Theatre throughout the present week. Mr. Wheelock's personation of Claude Meinotte exhibited unity and symmetry, and was seen to have greatly gained in passionate ardor, and in grace of manner. Miss Moss appears to be of Hebrew lineage, and her audience on Monday night was largely composed of Hebrews.

PARK THEATRE.

A revival of Mr. Byron's comedy of "Our Boys" was effected at the Park Theatre on Monday mght, and this has again called attention to the profes-sional talent and personal charm of Mrs. Lingard. The performance given by this lady is marked by many of the most delightful woman-like attributes, expressed in a sparkling artistic method. There is never a dull moment while Mrs. Lingard remains upon the scene. The defect of the representation is in the manner-which some how suggests a lack of inherent gentleness. Middlewick is undertaken by Mr. Lingard, whose humor and style ate conventional. This part, it will be remembered, has been noted here, or in this region, by George Honey, John Brougham, John E. Owens and James Levis. The best embodiment was that presented by Mr. Honey. In London the character was created, and is still displayed, by Mr. James—whose acting is nature itself, and whose sincerity, puthos, and droll eccentricity are indescribably fine. The blomish which vitiwas the entire representation at the Park Theatre, is exexplained in one point—the effort made by the actor of Tables Chaupacys to stand upon his head. This is Apercease to sand upon his head. This is abstraction of the author's design, and this, and errors his ide, suffuse the whole performance with farcical eraperation. "Our Boys," however, is a charming causely; and the presentment of it at the Park Theatre is unfaciently enjoyable to those who do not examine too carously the texture of the acting with which it is likely that the carter of the acting with which it is likely in the carter of the acting with which it is likely in the carter of the acting with which it is likely in the carter of the acting with the revival.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

A new opening scene has been supplied to e at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and Miss Ladu Jordan has appeared in it in the capacity of a Fairy Sunbeam." The Otto act of the pantomime Introduces Young America, Messra Currie and Hall, parior gymnasts, and Don Ferrejo, the "Mm-Flute" Don Ferrejo performs, with Don Ferrejo performs, his ctopty hands, various difficult passages of music written for the flute. His skill is remarkable, and his performance is clever and effective. To-night Mile. the receives a benefit at this theatre, and various specially performers will cooperate in a miscellaneous reletationment additional to the pantomime. The pantomime, we should say, has been much improved since it was first produced at this house.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

The farewell engagement of Mile. Aimée

in the third and fourth acts of "Lo Vie Parisienne." She also sang her English and Spunish songs: "She is just a sweet Bouquet," "Pretty as a Picture," Belero, from "La Cruche Cassee," and "La Paloma." Mile. Aimée has en known to the American stage for seven years, and she has met with much success in many cities of the United States. Her proceedings have served to filustrate the felicity with which French composers can marry music to farce, and the adroitness with which French dramatic art can make wantonness tributary to amusement. She is a droil and dashing actress, in the chambernnial line, and she is an experienced and competent vocalist. Her engagements have been conducted by Mr. Maurise Grau, one of the most energetic and faithful workers in the realm of theatrical business. Mile. Aimée returns to France, and it is understood that she will not again visit America. We do not suppose, however, that our stage has, by any means, seen the last of Mile. Aimée. Opera bouffe is a form of entertainment much liked sud desired by the more volatile class of American play-geers; and opera bouffe is an institution to which upon the local stage, the presence of Mile. Aimés would appear to be indispensable. No one clae, since Mr. Balciman brought over Testee, has succeeded so well in it as she has done. Au revoir will, therefore, be the more appropriate greeting. United States. Her proceedings have served to filus-

PUBLIC OPINION.

It is not anywhere proposed to assail the title of the President, for it is placed by law beyond assault. Mr. Hayes was not lawfully elected, but he was lawfully inaugurated.—[Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.) Hayes set out to consolidate the two parties a muster-stroke. There is danger that he will sue ed in constlidating the two parties against himself.— Hea Republicau (Rep.)

"I must be taken care of!" repeatedly shricked James E. Anderson. We trust the appeal will not be in vain. If there is one man in the world who needs to be taken care of, Anderson is that man. And we believe there is still a vacant cell in Sing Sing Prison.—[Buffalo Express (Kep.)

BECAUSE HE KNOWS BETTER. The sentiments expressed by Ex-Governor Hendrick: receive praise from all quarters. Why can't Tilden say one word to the country?

NOT THE COON HE IS AFTER. From The Cincinsett Gazette.

Who furnished that \$100,000 that was oftered to Judge Levissee if he would cast his vote for Tildon! That is what Potter's Committee would find out if it were an investigating committee.

WHICH NOBODY CAN DENY. Probably the contest will end by sustaining Matthew's view of the question of privilege. But nevertheless he has minde a great mistake by radiding it. It is mother blunder worse than a crime that Matthews has such a fatal facility in committing. Certainly the Senate would have no objection to his going before the committee if he wanted to, and he ought to want to go more than he ever wished to do anything in the world before.

THE POINT FOR THE VOTER TO CONSIDER.

From The Albany Evening Journal

All through its later history the Democratic All through its facer discry the Demortary party has demonstrated that it cannot be trusted; that a just regard to the public welfare requires that it should be kept out of power. The Republican party, admitting all that its most severe critic can bring up against it, is entitled to the confidence of the country, whose great interests it has served so faithfully in trying times of war and peace; and between which and all revolutionary schemes it will continue to stand like a wall of triple breas.

HOW HAYES RECEIVED THE BAKER TELEGRAM.

HOW HAYES RECEIVED THE BAKER TELEGRAM. Fashington Dispates to The Pailadelpha Record, To-night your correspondent called on Governor Tona Young, who is in the city, to get his recoilection of the Baker telegram. He says that he remembers well its receipt, but that Hayes was in Frement when it expected to hand; that he either gave it to Webb Hayes or Alfred E. Lee, he has no distinct recoilection which; that when Governor Hayes returned he asked him if he had read the leng telegram from Boulds Baker at Washington. "I have," responded the Governor. "How shall I answer it?" said Young. "Well," replied Hayes, "you know how to answer it." Young says that he don't think that the telegram made any impression with Hayes. He says that Hayes in all the excitement pending the electoral question never confided anything to him, and that he is longer-headed and a better politician than most people give him credit for.

GRUMBLING AT AMATEUR REFORM.

GRUMBLING AT AMATEUR REFORM.

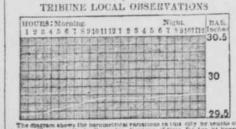
The Nation is acting in this case as it has acted from the beginning. Every accusation of villa by brought against a Republican in connection with the election of 1876 is assumed to be true on the slightest proof, and made the pretext for seeding and demandation, while on the other hand any scrap of evidence tending to show that Tiden and other leading Democrats committed or committed in that election is met with incredulity, excuses or sneers. Toward Republicans its attitude is that of an incorrigible pessimist, who is determined to believe that everything is wrong; while in respect to Democrats it is an optimist, bent on finding things substantially right, and ready with excuses if anything looks suspicious. For illustration we refer to the different ways in which it has treated Senator Blaine and Samuel J. Tiden; pursuing the one with merelless criticism, putting the worst possible construction upon his nets and motives, and holding him up to redictine and contempt; but making itself the constant apologist of the other, and seeking to shedd him from every imputation upon the purity of his conduct and motives. Mr. Haine offended against the Nation's rule of propriety in being an office-secker, that paper holding that the office should seek the man, not the man the office; but it found no difficulty, manifested no scrupia in commending Mr. Tilden, though it well knew that he had been seeking the Presidency by all sorts of underland influences for years; that he apent thousands more to promote his detailed.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT

GOVERNMENT INDICATIONS. Synopsis for the Part 24 hours,

Washington, June 12, 1 a. m .- The barometer rior. The storm centre off the New-Jersey coast has moved northeastward to the New-Jersey coast has moved northeastward to the Nova Scotis coast. Frequent rains in the Middle States, Lower Lake region, Texas, Wroming Nevada and Western Montana. The temperature has slightly risen from the Southwest to the Northwest and Ohio Valley, and slightly fallen in the South Atlantic States. Southeasterly winds are prevailing from the Southwest to the Northwest, and westerly winds thence castward.

Indications For the Middle Atlantic States and New-England, higher pressure, southwest to northwest winds, signify warmer and generally clear weather, except occasional light rains in the northern portion of the latter.



The diagram shows the barometrical variations in this city by tenths tookes. The perpendicular lines give diramins of time for the 34 hos preceding midnight. The irregular white line represents the oscillations the increasy during those hours.

TRIBUSE OFFICE, June 12, 1 a. m.—The barometer rose steadily throughout the entire day yesterday. The thermometer was lower during the morning, and higher in the afternoon, than on Monday.

For this city and vicinity, clear or partly cloudy weather, and ingher temperature, may be expected today.

A MOLLY MAGUIRE MURDERER HANGED. EXECUTION OF DENNIS DONNELLY AT POTTSVILLE, PENN.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 11.—Dennis Donnelly, the Schuyikill County Molly Maguire, was hanged here this morning for the murder of Thomas Sanger, a mine boss, in 1875. The execution had been twice postponed by the Governor, and numerous efforts had been made to overrale the decision of the Court, but the Board of Pardons, after a full examination, finally refused to literare. Donnelly arose at 6 o'clock this morning, having slept well all night. High mass was at once celebrated in his cell by Fatners Gallagher and lirennan. He appeared to be in the best of spirits, and at the conclusion of the mass partock of a hearty breakfast, after which he attended to his devotions for some time. At 9:30 o'clock he was visited by his counsel, whom he greeted cordially, and also expressed his thanks to them for the efforts they had made in his behalf. At 10:20 Donnelly, accompanied by Fathers Gallagher and Breuman, ascended the seaffold, the doomed man paying no attention to those present, but prayed fervently, gazing intently upon a circuit's which he held in his hand. When asked by the sheriff if he had anything to say before the sentence of the law should be carried out, he answered aimost inandiby, "I have nothing." His arms and legs were then pimoned, and the white cap drawn over his head, and at 10:26 the drup fell. The unfortunate man struggled horribity and slowly strangled to death. Fourteen minutes after the drop foll the hedy was cut down and taken in charge by a brother of the deceased. The execution was comparatively private. POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 11. - Dennis

PHILADELPHIA WORKINGMEN'S MEETING. Риплареврима, June 11.—An open air meetng of workingmen was held to-night at the corner of Broad-st, and Monigomery-ave, and was attended by about 1,000 persons. Speeches were made by George A. McNeill, of Massachusetts, a prominent member of the International Labor Union; J. P. McDonald, of New-York, and George Parke, of Philadelphia. The speeches were moderate in tone, advaing the working classes to organize, as the best means of protecting industries, securing better wages and a reduction of the hours of labor. The president of the meeting, George Black, denounced the Mayor in bitter terms for his recent action in applying to the General Government for arms to equip the police force. Broad-st. and Montgomery-ave., and was attended by

THE HUNTER MURDER TRIAL. CAMDEN, N. J., June 11 .- Thomas Graham be bouse was crowded, and Mile. Almée—who took a told the story of the Armstrong murder at the Hunter told the story of the Armstrong murder at the Hunter trail beneuit—was the recipient of emphatic popular assistance. The testimony clicited was a rejection of the allegations that the third act of "La Marjolaine."

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

YESTERDAY'S TESTIMONY. A PERSISTENT SHAKING OF THE ANDERSON-MAT-THEWS TREE, BUT ONLY A SMALL RESULT IN APPLES.

The witnesses before the Potter Committee yesterday were James E. Anderson, ex-Congressman Darrall, and two department clerks. Interesting letters from Anderson and Darrall were read, one written by the former showing that the Democrats in Feliciana had really tried to keep the Republican vote away from the polls. Mr. Darrall was questioned long and closely concerning his knowledge of what may have given Anderson influence with Mr. Matthews. He testified that Mr. Matthews himself regarded the alleged documents in Anderson's possession as worthless. He testified to having understood that copies of these documents had been given to Senator Conkling and others, and the papers themselves offered for sale to Mr. Tilden's agents.

ANDERSON AND DARRALL.

LETTERS AND REMINISCENCES—A POINT MADE AGAINST ANDERSON—THE STRIFF FOR THE NEW-ORLEANS COLLECTORSHIP.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Potter Invesual and the decimal of the popers and the decements.

Q—Did yon ask her to let yon see the letter? A.—Oh no. The witnesses before the Potter Committee yes-

Washington, June 11 .- The Potter Invesfigating Committee got to work about 12 o'clock to-day. The chairman then stated that by the direction of the cumittee a subpæna had been issued to Senator Matthews, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning, and that the subparts had been accompanied by a letter, of which the following is a copy:

the following is a copy:

Washington, D. C., June 10, 1878.

Sir: I have the honor to accept the invitation of the Sth hast, declining to accept the invitation of the Committee of Investigation of the House of Representatives to appear before them. I have find your letter before the committee, but they have not fet at liberty to dispense with your attendance, and have directed thy resolution) that a subposm issue to you, of which I enclose a copy. But there is no purpose or requiring your attendance at a time which may interfere with your efficient dutties as a Senator, and there will be on the part of the committee every disposition to meet your convenience in regard to the time of your attendance. I have the honor to be, say very respectfully, your obedient have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedies servant, Clarkson N. Potter, Chairman. The Hon. Stanlet Matthews.

Mr. Cox suggested that the matter lie over for to-day,

THINGS ANDERSON HAD FORGOTTEN. The witness, James E. Anderson, was then recalled and examined by Mr. Cox. He testified as follows: and examined by Mr. Cox. He testined as follows:

After that last letter was written to Senator Matthews,
I met General Smith, the Appointment Clerk in the
Treasury, and asked him if he would not appoint my
brother to a piace in the Ealthmore Caston House, and
he asked me it I was willing to withdraw my claims in
case he would do so; or rather (correcting himsell), he
asked me it I would be satisfied with the appointment of
my brother, and I said I would be, and he asked me to
give him a letter to that effect. I gave him a letter, and
my brother was appointed, and is stiff serving.

O.—Was that the end of your communications at that

by brother was appointed, and is still serving. Q.—Was that the end of your communications at that time f A.—Yes, so far as I recollect. Q.—That was about the end of June, 1877, and from that time onward there was no further communication.

antil January, and that completed the transaction ! A.—Yes. Q.—Way did you not tell us that the other day I A.— I and not think of it, or I thought the matter would be called for if it was wanted. Mr. Reed then questioned the witness about his offers to Mrs. Jeuks for the Sherman letter. The testimony

Q.—You spoke in your testimony of having offered to pay the morigage of \$500 on Mrs. Jenke's house, and to pay all her expenses if saw would produce the Sherman letter. Bid you have that sum of money at that time?

leiter. Did you have that sum or hoose the A-I did not.

Q.—Where were you to get it I A.—I knew very well that I could raise it if I could get the letter.

Q.—You had not then gone into the question of ways ano means on that subject I A.—No.

Q.—You trusted to the general state of the market, did you I A.—Not at all; I knew that I could get the money in Philadelphia I I wanted it.

Q.—You knew that there was a market for the letter in Philadelphia I A.—I knew that I could borrow the money only any leasons indiff.

on my own responsibility.

Mr. Recu handed to Anderson a letter, which he said was in his handwriting, addressed to Lieutenant-Gov-

CLISTON, Sept. 3, 1876.

My Dear Governor: During the first three days of registration only one colored man presented himself, and he was brought in by a Demoerat. I saw something was wrong, and sent messengers into the country, who reported that a very small number of the colored people knew of my office being open; that the whites were carefully concealing the fact, and were using all possible means to prevent them coming forward. I immediately took steps to counteract this, and as the result have registered thirty colored men in two days. This, together with the fact that I am getting the purty together in the partis, and will soon have a parish tacket in the field, has convinced the Democrate that I am nebstacle in the way of securing "good government," and how to get rid of me is a question new being accitated. It could easily be done with the aid of a few buildozers, but they are infer the impression (conveyed by your humble servant) that I was sent here for the express purpose of being killed, in order to make pointed capital. Tacy don't propose to "put they feet mile it in that way, and so my personal safety is a sub-

I hope that Mr. Pinchbeck, or some other colored man, will come up with Mr. Packard. We will have a parcel theart out by that time and it will give us a good start, Don't remove Sheriff Motadoat. He is an excellent gentleman who will except the law regardless of party. We have nothing to fear from him. Will write you alsorily in regard to chief contails. Truly yours, James E. Andenson, The How. D. D. Antonn, etc. etc.

Mr. Blackburn asked if Anderson wished to offer any explanation of that letter. Anderson replied that he would have simply to say that at that time his impression to make the property of the market was derived entirely from the Re-

in regard to the purish was derived entirely from the Republicans; he was surrounded by a set of men who had in interest in giving him that impression, and he wrote hat letter and many other letters acting under their in-mence, believing that there was buildozing in the

parish.

By the Chairman.—Did you hear before the election about men being sent around the parish to tell colored Republicans not to vote ! A.—I did.

Q.—Who were the men that were so sent ! A.—I think that Captain Degray and Colonel Howard attended to

Q.—Did they talk with you about it? A.—Yes. It was

Q.—Did they talk with you about it? A.—Yes. It was my suggestion.
Q.—Was it your suggestion that none of the Republicans in that parish should vote? A.—The way the matter came up was this; When I returned to New-Origans and told Governor Kellogg how the parish stood, they were in favor of not holding the election there. Governor Kellogg and the Republican Sate authorities were anxious that an election should not be held in the parish and I told them that there was amuch better way than that; that it was a better way to have an election and have no Republican votes cast, and that in a parish which two years ago had given such a large Republican malority, the fact of no Republican votes being cast would be the best proof of intimidation; that that fact would do more good than all proof of intimidation; that that four would be given. The Republicans of the parish thought that a good idea, and they carried it out.

Q.—And you were the author of that ingenious suggestion I A.—Yos, I was the author of that lagenious suggestion in and they gave me credit for it after ward.

The witness was then cross-examined about the man-

The witness was then cross-examined about the manner in which he had purposely misled the Senate com-

After Anderson had retired from the stand, two clerks from the Post Office Department were called upon, and produced the recommendations of Boulds Baker as special agent and Geo. A. Howard as first-class clerk, the former being the author of the long telegram to Co lumbus, Ohio, and the latter one of the secretaries to the Electoral Commission. Letters recommending Baker were presented from the late Senator Morton, of Indiana, Representative Throckmorton, of Texas, R. I. Van Horne, of Missouri, George W. Carter, of Louisiana, John Poole, of North Carolina, and E. N. Hill, president of the Southern Republican Association. Recommendations of Mr. Howard were signed by Messrs. McCrary, Willard and Hoar (Republican members of the committee that framed the Electoral Bill), and by Senators Bayard, Kerand Morton.

Mr. James A. Boulds, Appointment Clerk of the Post office Department, was sworn. He stated that Baker first entered the Post Office Department October 16. 1876, as a \$1,200 clerk, under the administra-tion of Postmaster-General Typer. He continued in that position until April 1, 1877, at the Instance of the parties first recommending his appointment, together with several additional signatures and pritions, he was reappointed as Special Agent at \$1,200 per annum and \$50 per diem. 5 jer dien. An hour's recess was taken.

DARRALL'S DEALINGS WITH ANDERSON.

On the opening of the afternoon session, ex-Congressman C. B. Darrail was called, and examined by Mr. McMahon. Mr. Darrall was questioned in regard to his candidacy for the Collectorship of New-Orleans, and Anderson's connection with it. He said in substance:

Anderson's connection with it. He said in substance:

Q.—Do you know now from interviews and conversations with Senator Matthews what the influence was that Mr. Anderson was able to exercise over him; what documents he used for the purpose of making him withdraw his opposition? A.—I do not think Mr. Anderson's influence brought about a change; it helped, I think, but I do not think it brought about the change.

Q.—What did? A.—I talked with Senator Matthews a number of litnes, and other gentlemen from my State did, and about that time you know there was a change of front down there. Senator Matthews had stood very well down in our State, and had been commended for his-part in what was called the Wormley conference and one thing and another, and for setting up the Nicholls government. Then the newspapers got to abusing him, and be did not feel so friendly to the Democratic cleaner. That helped to bring him around, and then, also,

interviews with myself, and I think Mr. Anderson, did a great deal, because Senator Matthews had represented to me that he had said to Anderson that he had finally become artistied that Mr. Packard understood better the wants of the parties down there, and was the proper man to be appointed. As to any other influence, Mr. Matthews never represented that Anderson had any. After a variety of questions about Mr. Packard, the chairman returned to the point of Anderson's influence.

The testimony was substantially as follows:

Q.-You did not care to see it 1 A.-No, I had no interest in it. Q.—You did not care to see it! A.—No, I had no interQ.—About how long was it before Mrs. Jenks changed
front on her statement as to having or not having the
ieiter! A.—As nearly as I recollect, she was here a
couple of weeks. I heave tuited with her after that, except as I passed her on the street once or twice. But in
the course of a week or two there was an interview with
Mr. Sherean, in the course of which he said he had never
given such a letter, and Mrs. Jenks admitted he never
had, and she published a card to that effect. I remember
during the time Mr. Anderson was over here, he saw
her.

her.

Q.—Do you know what other parties the talked with in regard to this letter ocades yourself! A.—Some of the newspaper boys saw her. I don't know water ones they were. I don't remember which one. I believe Mr. Preston came to me and got her address, and I told him she was stopping at the St. James, and I believe Mr. White came to see me also about it.

Q.—It finally wound up by her publishing the letter in the newspapers? A.—Yes, sir.

ANDERSON AND MR. MATTHEWS.

Q.-When was the first time you knew that Senator Matthews was aware that certain papers were not in Mr Anderson's hands which it was any way important to take up f A .- I cannot answer the question just in that take up! A.—I cannot answer the question just in that shape. Mr. Matthews never said to me that Anderson had any papers he desired to take up; on the contrary, he said to me in one of our interviews, probably in Morton, that the paners in Mr. Anderson's hands were of no account, and he did not one whether they were faken up or not; I mean the letters he might have written. I remember we had a conversation at that time in regard to the Sherman letter, and Mr. Matchews's opinion was that there was never such a letter given, and that it was not worth bothering about.

The following letter from Mr. Darrall, was then put in

The following letter from Mr. Darrall was then put in

evidence by Mr. McMahon:

HOYSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1878. }

My Dean Sir: I called on the Senator this evening, found him expecting me, and said and and more than 1 expected. He says the President will not appoint P, and at once suggested that I should take it. I am to ndvise with him as soon as williamson is out of the way, which will be in two or three days. He will evidently work hard for me. Packard also said to-day that he would support me in case he cannot get it himself. If you think bost, you write to me that in thinking the matter over since you have gone home you are more convinced that I am the best man and that it will suffy you best. He wants to do what is right by you, he tells

Q-Why did you want Mr. Anderson to write to Mr. Matthews in your behalf, and for him to state in it that

Q.-Did the question whether the papers in the pos-ession of Mr. Anderson were worth anything at all.

Q.—Did the question whether the papers in the possession of Mr. Anderson were worth anything at all,
enter in any way into the talk with Senator Matthews†
A.—Not up to this date.
Q.—Did they at a later date † A.—Oh yes.
Q.—What later date was that † A.—It must have been
two or three weeks after this 17th of February letter.
There is another letter, in which I speak of the Sherman
document, which will give you the exact date.
Mr. McMahon here read the letter, as follows:

probably the same day or the day before-I was in-New-York, by which these documents and papers and letters of Mr. Matthews were to be placed in the possession of somebody in New-York, Tilden or his friends, and I wrote this letter to Anderson because I considered and I wrote this letter to Anderson because I considered that he should act in good faith in the unities, and that the letter had better be taken out of the possession of his attorney and kept in his own possession. At that time I certainly had not seen all the documents. I had certainly not seen Mr. Matthews's letters and knew nothing of them. The only thing I had seen of Mr. Mathews, was that he talked with Mr. Anderson and Mr. Weber, and promised to do something for them, and that seen the noish me. what he told me.

Another letter by Mr. Darrall was then offered in

evidence:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1878.

MY DEAR SIR: I had an Interview with M. this evening, and told him what I had heard from Potter, and that you had been over and assured me the papers were affin your own possession, and would remain so. He said he had word from smother source that propositions had been made by some one, and in talking remarked if all went right you ought or were to give them up. I said that would surely be done, and I would be responsible. He, of course, spoke only of the Sherman copy, and I referred to nothing else. You had lost write him you were over but did not care to trouble him, and that you assured mo the papers were safe in your own possession and would be given up when I went in. You understand neither of us referred to any papers from him you had, and all looks as favorable as we could wish. We will hear from Marks to-morrow and I will at once let you know. Write or not as you think best to Mrs. A, and tell her we are going to win. Write any news from the Ss. Truly yours. C. B. Darikall.

James E. Andelson, eq., Philadelphia, Pran.

Mr. McMahon here read the letter of March 17, 1878,

Mr. McMahon here read the letter of March 17, 1878,

Mr. McMahon here read the fellows as follows:

Washington, D. C., March 17, 1878.

My Dear Sin: I saw M. for a few moments this evening. He has not seen Hayes yet. I told him what Kellogs said, and he told me to put Kellogs to work with the Cahnet. He had company and I had no chance to talk with bim further then. He is dead against Packard. He said he did not want to appear in the matter more than he had to. You need not come over Tuesday unless I telegraph for you. When I saw Kellogg afterward, and hinted at him to go in for me, he did not seem willing to do so. I don't know what to think of it. Will talk further with M. tomorrow, and with you, and then if he don't or can't do anything, I don't see much show; but guess he will do it: Truly, etc.

20 Lawley E. Anderson, Philadelphia, Penn. ruly, etc., To James E. Anderson, Philadelphia, Penn

Mr. McMahon read the following, dated March 18

Mr. McMahon rend the following, dated March 18, 1878:

Washington, D. C., March 18, 1878.

My Dear Sir: You will see the action of the Louisand Supreme Court declares that the paper was not such a decument as could have been forged, and this decision releases all of the others as well as Anderson. Wells left New-Orleans for here last night. It looks very much as if there was some kind of a trade, and Wells was coming here to carry it out. I saw Mr. Matthews to-day in the Senate. He thought best Marks should come up. Nash will take Pinchback's letter, and some other papers we have, to the President to-morrow. I don't think you need to come over till Wednesday night, but be ready to come then if telegraphed for. Mills will be here thorsday, and you had, I thought, best be here, too, with those papers. This action of the court, I think, weakens Packard, and Matthews told me to-day that Steele had no show at all. I sam a little afraid old Wells may go in for Packard, in which case there will be danger. No other news. Truly yours, etc.,

To James E. Anderson, 28q., Philadelphia.

Q.—I understood you to say that in this matter James E. Anders was a say ton a nay you for any place for times!—

To James E. Anderson, esq., Philadelphia.

Q.—I understood you to say that in this matter James E. Anderson was not auxious for any place for himself—I am speaking now of last Winter I. A.—He informed no after ac got on the newspaper in Philadelphia that he did not want any office at all, and in speaking about this matter of the collectorship of New-Orleans, I anderstood him to say that he would not take any position down there—was not an applicant for anything. He thought he had a future as a newspacer man.

In response to further persevering and minute quostions about the alleged Sherman letter, Mr. Darrali

tions about the alleged Sherman letter, Mr. Darrall said that he finally had some curiosity about it and other papers said to have been in Anderson's posession, as he wanted to know if Anderson had anything which could induce Mr. Matthews to render efficient assistance in getting the appointment for Darrall. He had also heard that copies of those papers had been given to the Republican Senator from New-York, and that they had been offered for sale to Mr. Tilden's agents. Mr. Darrail said that he had not seen the papers and that Mr. Matthews had told him they were of little value Mr. McMahon spun out the examination to very great length, without eliciting anything of any interest. The committee them adjourned.

THE BISHOP OF SPRINGFIELD

CONSECRATION OF DR. SEYMOUR. SERVICES AT TRINITY CHURCH-LARGE ATTEND-ANCE OF CLERGY AND LAITY-SERMON BY BISHOP LAY-SKETCH OF THE NEW BISHOP'S LIFE.

The Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, of this city, was consecrated yesterday, at Trinity Church, Bishop of the new Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Springfield, Illinois. Ten bishops and nearly 200 elergymen were present. The ceremony was elaborate, and lasted from 11 o'clock until 3. Bishop Lay, in his sermon, alluded to the charges which have been made concerning Dr. Seymour's doctrinal views.

THE SERVICES AND THE SERMON. Old Trinity was crowded yesterday from half-past 10 until nearly 3 o'clock, by people auxious to see the consecration of Dr. Seymour as Bishop of Spring. field. There was much fine music, and a service in which bishops, priests, deacons and theological students, to the number of 200 in all, and hundreds of the laily, particopated. The Astor reredos and altar were bro

into bright prominence by a calcium light placed above the organ opposite the chancel. Upon the altar were a cross, two tall lighted candles and two vases of flowers, as well as the bread and wine to be used in the communion service. The seats on both sides of the main sisle were reserved for elergymen. Admission to other parts of the church was by ticket. Students of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episco-cal Church occupied the front seats. The procession left the vestry at 11 o'clock, going

down the south and up the centre aisle into the chancel. One hundred and thirty clergymen in surplices came first, led by those who had been previously ordained. When they had arrived midway in the centre aisle, the ranks divided, and the choir, followed by the bishop. elect, the attendant elergymen and ten bishops, passed between them. The bishops were: Bishop Potter, of the diocess of New-York, to whom presiding Bishop Smith had delegated his authority on this occasion Bishop Southgate, late of Constantinople; Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee; Bishop McLaren, of Northern Himota: Elshop Scatborough, of New-Jersey; Bishop Odenheimer, of Northern New-Jersey; Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska; Bishop Neely, of Maine, Bishop Lay, of Easton, and the Lord Bishop Harper, of Christ Church, New-Zealand. These Bishop Lay, of Easton, and the Lord Bishop Harper, of Christ Church, New-Zealand. These took their places within the chancel. Dr. 8eymour sat the head of the main aisle, just before the culrance to the chancel. He wore his casack and rochef. Dr. Dix and Dr. Hodges, of Ealimore, the attendant presisters, sat one on either hand. The other clergy in surplices filled about half the seats reserved for them on both sides of the centre aisle, and the unsurpliced ciergymen, of whom there seemed to be many, were seated just back of their brethren in vestments. A great crowd of laymen occupied the remninder of the pews, filling the aisles and crowding up acound the chancel and on the pulpit stairs. The entire procession was preceded by four beadles, who did not carry staves, because the parish only has two of these badges of office. Consequently these beadles were generally supposed to be a lay delegation from the docese of Springfield.

An anthem, beginning "Oh, Holy Gheet," was sung. Bishop Clarkson then began the office, reading the three Collects, one for Tuesday in Whit-sun week, one for St. Harnatosa Day, and one always used when a bishop is consecrated, and the commandments. This part of the eremony is the regular nate-communion service of the church. The Epistier was Bishop Scarborough and the Gaspeler Bishop Odenheimer. The sermon followed, and was preached by Bishop Lay. The text was Acts xi, 24: "Much people was added unto the Lord."

The preacher characterized the ambition for more numbers in the church as folly and sin. Bishops saw with no antisfaction, he said, large chases presented for confirmation, unless they had been carefully instructed in the engagements of the Christian covenant and had decided to serve God with no restrictions. The ideal standard of church extension, Bishop Lay continued, was world-wide. He enumerated the difficulties in the was not discipline but sensation.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER DR. SEYMOUR

After discussing the powers of a bishop and his rela-tions with his diocese and the church at large, Bishop Lay passed from generalities to particulars, as follows:

It is not without opposition that our brother has been confirmed for the office to which he has been called. The church is jealous concerning the soundness in doctrine of her onef pastors. A whisper of suspicton is enough to exeite alarm. There is no doubt that he whom we consecrate to-day has been diligent in preaching and other holy offices. Strange misconceptions are there in this world, and when some controversy, touching things expedient and accidental, has arisen, a man finds imputed to him beliefs most contrary to his thoughts, or acts which never entered his mind.

When the controversy first bogan touching the teaching or practices in the General Theological Seminary, involving subsequently what has been debated in connection with Illinots elections, the House of Bishops delegated its powers to a commission for the viaintion of the seminary. The commission was composed of the Hushops of North Carolina, Easton, New-Hampshire, Maryhand, and the late Bishop Whitehouse. Their duty was thoroughly dons, occupying the full working hours of nearly a week. They did not constitute themselves into an Impuisition, nor did they nut grybody on the rack of confessional. But the statements of professors and students were freely heard. Their conclusions fully exonerated the Professor of Ecclosiastical History from any suspicion of doctrinali unsoundness or extravagance. Subsequent allegations were proved to be the Lay passed from generalities to particulars, as follows:

teachings of the most eminent doctors in the church.

Now, my brother (here Dr. Seymour rose, facing the altar, not the preacher), be assured that our sympathy and our prayers will follow you in the work that awaits you. Bygones will be bygones, and the fair tablet of your episcopal record has yet to be inscribed. Be bold, but not too bold. Be gentle, but not all gentleness. Assume the right of your place, but voice it hot with useless challenges. You are to abow whether there is any virtue in so arranging our discesses that the chief contors may be personally acquainted with all their residence, at Kinderhook, on Friends are respectfully invited to attend his feinites and friends are respectfully invited to attend his feinites and friends are respectfully invited to attend his feinites and friends are respectfully invited to attend his function.

All Discharge from his late residence, 246 Greenwichst, on Wednesday, 12 inst., at 2 p. m.

GAILINE In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 11th inst. Ann, wife of George Sarther.

Notice of function her action.

Heritim Ancel Institute residence, 246 Greenwichst, on Wednesday, 12 inst., at 2 p. m.

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Notice of function her action. pastors may be personally acquainteed with all their needs, and make their influence feit in all their operations. May you never lack grace to use all the gifts you have received, to the glory of God. May you and all your co-workers at the last shine as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars for ever and ever.

The sermon ended, the Bishop-elect, still vested only in his rochet, and attended by Drs. Dix and Hodges, was presented to Bishop Potter, who sat in the cathedra, just within the chancel rail near the hely table. Dr. Seymour recited the vow of conformity to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the Episcopal Church. Then histestimo nials were read, as well as the letter from Bishop Smith delegating to Bishop Potter the right to preside. While Dr. Seymour remained kneeling before Bishop Potter, the Litany was intened by Bishop Neely. The responses the Litany was intened by Bishop Neely. The responses were chanted. The presiding Bishop, still sitting, then asked Dr. Seymour the questions prescribed in the form of the office. When the answers had been recited, the Bishop-level put on the chemine—that part of the episcopal habit made of black satin, with large lawn sleeves. Then he knelt: the "Veni Creator Spiritus" was sung, and the ten bishops laid their hands upon his head, the presiding Bishop saying the formula beginning, "Receive the Holy Ghost." Then Dr. Seymour rose a bishop, and received a Bible and the customary exhortation from Rishop Potter.

received a Bible and the customary exhortation from Bishop Potter.

Bishop Seymour then took his place within the chan-cel, and the regular communion service was begun. The Bishop, having received the bread and wine, the presty-ters, deacons and theological students followed. This ended the office, and, having formed in procession, the clergy passed into the vestry. There the certificate of the new bishop was signed by those present of like apostolic rank.

DR. SEYMOUR'S CAREER. George Franklin Seymour is about forty-eight years of age, and was born in this city. Having been grad-uated from Collumbia College, he entered the General Theological Seminary in 1851, taking holy orders in 1854. Dr. De Koven, of Racine, was a class-mate of his. and Dr. Morgan Dix, Bishop Armitage and Bishop Paddock were in the Seminary at the same time. The early part of Dr. Seymour's ministry was spent in mission work in this diocese. At one time he was rector of

work in this diocese. At one time he was rector of Christ Church, Hudson. For a long period he was warden of St. Stephen's, a church school, at Annondale, in this State. Thence he went to St. John's Parish in Brooklyn. He was, later, pestor of St. Marks', New-York. Recently he has held the office of Dean of the General Theological Seminary.

In 1874 Dr. Seymour was proposed as a candidate to fill the position of the late Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, but obtaining only a numerical majority of the house of clerical and lay delegates, and tot a majority of the votes of the standing committees of the dioceses, he was defeated. Last December Dr. Seymour was the choice of the Episcopal Convention of the new diocese of Springfield. But he then declined the honor, saying his french selieved he could best promote the interests of the church by remaining Dean of the Seminary. Recently, however, he was arged to reconsider his determination and did so, naming St. Barmabas Day as the time, and Trinity Church as the place of his consecration. Dr. Seymour is a small but rather thick-set man, with light complexion and hair. He is slightly baid and keeps his face smoothly shaven. He carries his head slightly on one side and has a defect in one eye. He is numarried.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD,

AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE ASSESSMENT OF DAM-AGES FOR THE EXTENTION.

LONG BRANCH, June 11 .- The Commissioners recently appointed to assess damages to lands along the line of the proposed extension of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to the West End Hotel, met Southern Railroad to the West End Hotel, met this morning for the purpose of discharging the duffes assigned them, when they were restrained from proceeding by reason of a temporary injunction issued by Chancellor Runyon, upon complaint of the Long Branch Commissioners. The injunction is in the abase of a writ to show cause why a permanent injunction should not be granted, and is made returnable out Monday next, at the office of Chancellor Runyon, in Newark, when arguments for and against the measure will be heard.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS WINANS. NEWPORT. R. I., June 11 .- The funeral of Thomas Winana was solemnized at 11 a. m. today at the late residence of the deceased near Brenton's Point, four miles from the city, the

Rev. Charles T. Brooks officiating. The remains were enclosed in a massive black walnut

coffio, with aliver trimmings. The plate bore the in-scribtion: "Thomas Winans. Born December 16, 1819. Died June 10, 1878." A number of prominent persons from Baltimore and elsewhere were present. The re-mains were temporarily placed in a tomb.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 11, 1878. The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian telegraphs that a statement is current at the clubs and in high political circles that the dissolu-tion of Parliament will shortly be announced, and that the report finds such general acceptance that several members have gone to look after their constituencies. The Daily News, in a leading editorial, makes reference to the prevailing belief in the early dissolution of Par-liament.

THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday, June 11, 1873. The Senate and Chamber of Deputies adcourned to-day. The Senate acquiesced in the suppres-sion by the Chamber of Deputies of its amendments to the Officers' Pensions and Direct Taxes bills. A possi-ble conflict between the two houses was thus averted.

LIBERAL GAINS IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, June 11, 1878. The general elections in Belgium are over. The returns nearly complete show that the Liberals will have a majority of four in the Chamber of Representatives. Therefore the downfall of the present Catholic inistry is certain.

BRUSSELS, Wednesday, June 12, 1878. The results of the elections already known show that the Liberals have a majority of ten in the Chamber of Representatives and three in the Senate. It is stated that the Ministers have already resigned. The Liberals are rejoicing. Ghent and Autwerp are decorated with flags, and noisy crowds are parading the streets of Brussley.

THE LIBERALS REJOICING.

THE CUBAN REBELLION ENDED. HAVANA, June 11.—Brigadier Guillermo Moncado and Colonel Freire, with 1,000 men, the last

band of Cuban insurgents in the field, have surrendered at Baracon and Cobre. THE CRISIS IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, June 11 .- The Joly Bachand

Ministry was defeated on the constitutional question by a vote of 32 to 31. Mr. Price, of Chicontimi, declining to vote on the question, but having promised to support the Government on other measures, the Government did not resign. The excitement is intense.

OBITUARY.

THE HON. HERMON CAMP. The Hon. Hermon Camp, who died at Trumansburg, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at the ripe oid age of ninety-two years, was probably the oldest citizen of Tompkins County, having resided at Trumansburg for more than seventy years. In April, 1817, upon the formation of Tompkins County out of a portion of the territory formerly belonging to the counties of Cayuga and Seneca, Mr. Camp was appointed by John Taylor, then the acting Governor of the State, as Sheriff of the new county. In November 1819, Mr. Camp was elected member of the Assembly for Tompkins County, and was probably the oldest surviving member of the New-York Legislature. He was a man of considerable wealth, and for many years was the President of the Tompkins County Bank at Ithaca. He was a prominent advocate of the temperance cause, and was at one time President of the New-York State Temperance Society. He was an earnest Republican, and at the advanced age of eighty-six, he was a delegate to the Republican State Convention at Utica in 1872. In all, of the relations of life he was an exemplary citizen, who was respected and ven-rated by the community in which he had passed so

ADDISON B. PHILLIPS. WAVERLY, N. Y., June 11 .- Addison B. Philips, of the firm of A. B. Phillips & Co., leather dealers,

New-York, and proprietor of the East Waverly tannery, died at his residence in East Waverly this morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke. MARRIED.

DE SCHWEINITZ.-LORD-At Brier Hill, the residence of the bride's parents, Montclair, N. J., June S, by the Rt. Bew. Edmund de Schweinitz, S. T. D. father of the groom, Bernard de Schweinitz, of Newark, to Ellen, oldest daughter of George W. Lord. PURDY-MCKEEVER-Tuesday, June 11, at St. Barthe mea's Church, by the Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., J. Hee Furdy to Mary G., daughter of General Chauncey McK-ver, U. S. A.

ver, U. S. A.
TALCOTT-JOHNSON-At Utics, N. Y., June 3, 1878, by
the Rev. E. M. Van Deusen, D. D., Harvey D. Talcott and
Katherine M. C., daughter of the late Alexander S. Johnson.
TRENCHARD-STAFFORD-At the residence of the
Didde's parents, on Tuesday, June 11, 1878, by the Rev.
D. Bevan, assisted by the Rev. D. D. Smith, Ed.
ward Trenchard to Mary C., daughter of William B. Stafford, esq., all of this city.

All notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full

DIED.

BLANCK—On Monday, 10th inst., Agron T. Blanck, in the 27th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, 546 Greenwich-st., on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 2 p. m.
GARDNER—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 11th inst., Ann, wifs of George S. Gardner.
Notice of funeral beseafter.

day, June 14, at 2 o'clock is m-LAYCHAFT-Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Saturday, Sth inst., Morris Crawford, inlant son of J. Edgar and Carrie C. Lay-

craft. Funeral private.

Special Notices.

At the Fourth Annual Meeting of the Society of the Grad area of St. Mary's Hall, held on Founder's Day, May 27, A. 1878, the following preamble and resolution were unant-county adors.

b) 1878, the following pressure an resolution monais indepted: Whereas, Miss Nancy M. Stanley, after thirty years of faithful service as Vice-Principal of St. Mary's Hall, has resigned her charge, and for Providential reasons which we acknowledge as no longer permitting her to remain at the Hall, has withdrawn to her own home; therefore Resident That we centre to express our enduring appreciation of Miss Stanley's devotion to the principles on which St. Mary's Hall was founded, and of her untaltering effort to hinstrate in her life and reaching those principles, as she had received them from Bishop Donne, the great founder of St. Mary's Hall.

George A. Lenvitt & Co., Auctioneers. This (WEDNESDAY), also THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at Cimton Hall, at 3 o'clock. Now on exist

BIBLIOTHECA AMERICANA.

A very extensive library (more than 1,200 lots) of Americans-State, County, and Town Historics-Genealogies and Biographies-Reprints of rare books-Scarce Historical Works-Memoirs, Topography, &c., &c., mostly in uniform half-calf bindings; also,

LAW BOOKS.

Reynold's collection of Law Cases and Points, 69 vols., 8vo, naif-calf.

half-calf.

Man's Mission on Earth.—A thorough Medical Treatisa, Indicating how Confirmed Lisabilities may be removed. The experience of 20 years' study, observation and professional practises, showing the agencies that will hear feedored Manhood, Strengthened Vitality and sound conditions of Hearth that have been impaired by overtaxed powers. A statement of the Obstacles to Marriage, and of the means to remove them, by mail, 25c. (currency or postage stamps.) Address Sec's Museum Anatomy & Schence, L.146 Broadway, N. Y.

By mail, 25c. (currency or posinge stamps.) Address Sec. f. Museum Anatomy & Selenco, L. 144 Brondway, N. X.

Post Office Volice, —The toreign mails for the week enging & TUEBDAY, June 16, 1878, will close at this office on TUEBDAY, at 12 m., for Europe, by steamstip Nevada, via Queenstown : on WEINNESDAY, at 12:30 p. m., for Europe by steamstip Adventine, via Queenstown (correspondence far France to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially adversed); and at 1 p. m., for France direct by steamstip Svi-Laurent, via Havre; on URURSDAY, at 12 m., for Europe by steamstip Weinach, via Plymonth, Cherbourg and Hamburg (correspondence for Great Britath and Irriand to be revealed by this steamer must be specially addressed); and at 12 m., for Great Britam and Ireland by Steamship City of Brussels, via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany and the Continent to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed); on SATURDAY, at 11:50 a. m., for Gremany, etc., by steamship Donan, via Southampson and Errope, does not be provided by the steamer must be specially addressed of the Europe, by steamship Steamship

Post Office, New-York, June 8, 1878. Stolen from the premises of the subscriber, on Friday might, June 7, a bay horse, slightly lame; has a warton his form shoulder; tuin tall. Also, light buggy and narocas. Was seen passing through Sing Sing at 2 a. m. Saturday. A smitable reward will be paid for his recovery. BAILEY JORDAN, Croton Landing, N. Y.

To Smokers Visiting Europe Important Notice. The smoking tobacco and cigarettes, inclining the weak-own Richmond Gene eigenettes and tobacco, manufactured Musers J. F. ALLEN & Co., Richmond Virginia, may be and co saie at the Old Virgininy Tobacco Store, 217 Fisca-ity, London, W.

Thomas E. Kirby, Auctioneer.

Office, 831 Broadway. FRIDAY MORNING, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, AT THE KURTZ ART GALLERY,

23d-st., east of Broadway. A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF

Manufactured by Mr. John Horsfall, specially for his wareroom saics and guaranteed to be made and finished in the very
best manner, and the materials used of the finest quality. Mr.
H. offers to purchasers at this sale storage for all goods rurchased, will have them fully covered by insurance, and deliver them when wanted, within the city limits, ALL FREE
OF CHARGE.

Also, at the same time, by order of Importers, BICH TURKISH CARPETS, FINEST QUALITY AND LATES! PATTERNS, NOW ON EXHIBITION.